

Approved For Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000500380051-4

Guy,

In connection with a badge being prepared by I & S, I had to get the following info, which might be well to have in our files:

Admiral Hillenkoetter:

Height	6 feet
Weight	165 lbs
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Black
Born	5-8-97

General Wright:

5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
190#
Brown
Sandy
28 Dec 98

25X1

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pers-82-ms

20 October 1947

From: Chief of Naval Personnel

To: Bureaus, Boards and Offices of the Navy Department and Commandant, Potomac River Naval Command.

Subj: Information to be used by White House.

1. The Naval Aide to the President has requested information concerning officers of the rank of captain and above in the Navy and colonel and above in the Marine Corps on duty in the Washington area.

2. It is requested that you have the enclosed questionnaires filled out promptly by all officers of the rank of captain and colonel and above who are under your jurisdiction and on duty in the Washington area; have the questionnaires for your activities returned to you and then forwarded to the Director of Records, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Room 3054, Arlington Annex, Washington, D.C.

3. It is desired that these questionnaires be in the hands of the Director of Records, Bureau of Naval Personnel, prior to 10 November in order that lists may be prepared and delivered to the Naval Aide to the President as soon as practicable.

/s/ T. L. SPRAGUE.

QUESTIONNAIRE

OFFICERS OF THE RANK OF CAPTAIN AND ABOVE

TO BE USED BY THE WHITE HOUSE

Name HILLENKOETTER Rescoe H. Rank RADM
Last First Initial

Duty Station Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Washington Home Address 5315 16th Street, North
Street

Arlington, Virginia Home Telephone Owen 6971
City and Zone Number

Married or Single Married

Name of Wife Jane Clark Hillenkoetter

Names of adult daughters (18 or over) if living with family

none

URGENT

Please return to Director of Records, BuPers,
Room 3054, Arlington Annex

W-550

September, 1947

PROFILE

HILLENKOETTER, Rear Admiral Roscoe Henry DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Rear Admiral Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter, career Navy man, has been appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency of the new unified defense establishment of the United States. Since May 1, 1947, he has been Director of the Central Intelligence Group.

A Missourian, Hillenkoetter was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1916 and while still a midshipman served in the summer of 1918 on the USS *Minnesota* which operated with the Atlantic Fleet during World War I. As a First Classman, he won the watch presented annually by Dr. Henry Van Dyke (United States College professor, clergyman and writer) for the best original article on any naval or equally patriotic subject. Graduated from Annapolis with distinction (20th in a class of 467) and commissioned Ensign in June 1919, he progressed in grade until his promotion to Captain in June 1942. His promotion to Rear Admiral was approved by President Truman, November 28, 1946.

Admiral Hillenkoetter has served on the USS *Bushnell*, the USS *Paducah* and the USS *Israel*; on submarines S-7 and O-2, and as aide to the Commandant in Balboa; Canal Zone. Later he served as aide on the staff of the commander, Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet, and as aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the commander, Special Services Squadron. For two years (1929-1931) he was instructor in the department of modern language at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. This assignment was followed by sea duty, and from November 1933 to September 1935 he was assistant naval attache at the American Embassy in Paris.

After a year as gunnery officer on the

battleship *Maryland*, he returned to Paris and served also at the United States Embassy in Madrid, Spain, and at the Legation in Lisbon, Portugal. In April 1940 he was designated naval attache and attache for air at the American Embassy in Paris, holding the same posts at the American Embassy at Vichy during the regime of Marshal Petain.

In November 1941, Admiral Hillenkoetter became executive officer of the USS *West Virginia* and was serving in that capacity when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. The *West Virginia* was sunk at her berth and Hillenkoetter was wounded. He was then transferred to the USS *Maryland* on which he served as Executive Officer in Charge of Intelligence on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area.

Later Hillenkoetter was put in command of the USS *Dixie* and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his service in command of this ship during the Solomon Islands campaign, Reporting next for duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, in Washington, he served as assistant director of training and control, and was given the Legion of Merit for this latter service. He also was awarded the Victory Medal.

At the end of World War II, Admiral Hillenkoetter assumed command of the battleship *Missouri* until July 1946 when he made his third tour of duty in Paris, as naval attache. Upon his return to the United States, he was appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Group by President Truman.

Hillenkoetter is married; his official residence is in St. Louis, Missouri.

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REAR ADMIRAL ROSCOE HENRY HILLENKOETTER, U. S. NAVY

Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter, born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 8, 1897, was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy from the Twelfth District of his native state in 1916. While a Midshipman he served in the summer of 1918 in the USS MINNESOTA which operated with the Atlantic Fleet during the World War. As a First Classman he won the watch presented annually by Dr. Henry Van Dyke to a member of the graduating class for the best original article or theme on any naval or equally patriotic subject. Graduated with distinction, twentieth in a class of 467, and commissioned Ensign in June 1919, with the Class of 1920, he subsequently progressed in grade until his promotion to Captain, June 18, 1942. His selection to Rear Admiral was approved by the President November 28, 1946. His date of rank as a Rear Admiral is March 4, 1944.

After graduation in 1919, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter served in the USS BUSHNELL until July 1920, and following duty in the submarine S-7, served in the USS PADUCAH from September 1920 until September 1921 when that gunboat was decommissioned. Reporting for duty with the Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet, in October 1921, he was assigned to the USS ISRAEL in which he served until July 1922. He was under instruction at the Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, from August to December 1922 when he joined the submarine O-2 in which he served for a year. In December 1923 he reported for duty in the Fifteenth Naval District, Balboa, Canal Zone, and in February 1925 was assigned duty as Aide to the Commandant, Fifteenth Naval District, serving in that assignment for eight months.

Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter served as aide on the Staff of the Commander, Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet, from October 1925 until July 1927 when he was transferred to duty as aide and flag lieutenant on the Staff of the Commander Special Service Squadron. Detached from that assignment in May 1929, he was an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, the two succeeding years. Returning to sea, he served in the USS MEMPHIS from June to December 1931, and after assisting in fitting out the USS BAINBRIDGE, served as executive and engineer officer of that destroyer from her commissioning, March 9, 1932, until May of that year. Ordered to Nicaragua in connection with an electoral mission, he served in that duty until December 1932. Proceeding to the Canal Zone, he reported in January 1933 for duty as aide and flag lieutenant on the Staff of the Commander, Special Service Squadron, and from May to October 1933 served as aide and flag secretary on the Staff of that Commander.

From November 1933 until September 1935, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter was Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, Paris, France. After his return to the United States, he joined the USS MARYLAND in October 1935, serving as gunnery officer of that battleship from June 1937 until February 1938. Following duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., he returned to France, and in April 1938 again reported for duty as Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, Paris, with additional duty as Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Madrid, Spain, and at the American Legation in Lisbon, Portugal. In April 1940 he was designated Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air at the American Embassy in Paris, was relieved of his duties in Madrid and Lisbon, and later was assigned additional duty as Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air at the American Embassy, Vichy, France.

Detached from that assignment August 30, 1941, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter returned to the United States. On November 19, 1941, he joined the USS WEST VIRGINIA as executive officer and was serving in that duty during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, T. H., on December 7, 1941, being wounded in that attack which sank the WEST VIRGINIA at her berth. Transferred to the USS MARYLAND at Pearl Harbor on December 15, 1941, he served as executive officer of that battleship, damaged in the attack but repaired and returned to duty in the South Pacific in February 1942, until July 3, 1942.

Following brief duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter served as Officer in Charge of Intelligence on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, from September 1942 until March 1943. Transferred to command of the USS DIXIE, he served in that command until February 1944, with additional duty during that period as Representative, Commander, Destroyers, Pacific Fleet, in the South Pacific Area. For his services in command of the DIXIE during the Solomon Islands campaign he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with the following citation:

BRONZE STAR MEDAL:

"For meritorious service as Commanding Officer of the USS DIXIE during operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides from April 1943, to February 1944. Applying outstanding professional skill to the performance of his duties, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter directed his ship in the servicing of large numbers of destroyers during long and arduous Campaigns in these areas. By his leadership, determination and devotion to duty, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Following detachment from command of the DIXIE on February 7, 1944, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter reported March 14, 1944 for duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., serving as Assistant Director of Training, and later as Director of Planning and Control. For services in this latter capacity he was awarded the Legion of Merit, with the following citation:

LEGION OF MERIT:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States as Director of Planning and Control, Bureau of Naval Personnel, from August 15, 1944, to September 24, 1945. Responsible for the initiation, coordination and implementation of personnel plans, Captain Hillenkoetter rendered invaluable service in meeting the peak war effort's changing demands with the trained manpower necessary to man ships and stations, so that the attack was never stayed for lack of the basic flow of trained personnel. His breadth of vision and tireless efforts have been of inestimable assistance in handling the varying requirements of war and in carrying forward improvements in the procedures and methods of personnel planning and utilization. By his brilliant professional ability and steadfast devotion to duty, Captain Hillenkoetter aided in maintaining the greatest economy in the use of the nations manpower and contributed materially to the successful prosecution of the war."

After the cessation of hostilities, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter assumed command of the battleship, USS MISSOURI, in October 1946. Under his command the MISSOURI transported to Turkey in the spring of 1946 the body of the late Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Munir Ertegun. At Gibraltar Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt, USN, Commander United States Naval Forces in Europe, boarded the MISSOURI and completed the remainder of her cruise, escorted by the destroyer USS POWER and the cruiser USS PROVIDENCE. The MISSOURI anchored in the Bosphorus, off Istanbul, where the body of the ambassador was removed and the ship was opened to visitors. After visiting the ports of Pirawus, Naples, Algiers and Tangier, the MISSOURI returned to Gibraltar and from there to the United States, arriving in Norfolk, May 9, 1946. This visit of the MISSOURI to Turkey was the first visit to that country by a U.S. warship since the shakedown cruise of the USS CHESTER in September 1930. During this cruise, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter was awarded the Order of the Pheonix, degree of Commander, by the Government of Greece, presentation being made at Athens on April 10, 1946, and was awarded the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, degree of Commander, by the Government of Italy, presentation being made on April 22, 1946.

Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter was relieved of command of the MISSOURI shortly after this cruise and on July 29, 1946, reported to Paris, France, for his third tour of duty there, this time as Naval Attaché. His selection to the rank of Rear Admiral was approved by the President on November 28, 1946. Returning to the United States he reported on April 7, 1947, to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy for special duty. On May 1, 1947 President Truman appointed Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter Director of the Central Intelligence Group.

In addition to the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart Medal, Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter has the Victory Medal, Atlantic Fleet Clasp (USS MINNESOTA), and is entitled to the American Defense Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal, the American Area Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal. In addition to the Order of the Pheonix, degree of Commander, from the Government of Greece, and the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, degree of Commander, from the Government of Italy, he also has the Legion of Honor, Rank of Officer, and the Order of Maritime Merit, awarded by the Government of France, and the Medal of Merit presented by the Government of Nicaragua.

His official address is 4147 Green Lea Place, St. Louis, Missouri, and that of his wife, Mrs. R. H. (Jane Clark) Hillenkoetter, is care of Captain G. F. Clark (MC), USN, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

23 May 1947